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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - SEPTEMBER, 3

For the Bulletin.

THE STORM.

The June sun had its streams of light,
Pour'd hot upon the air,
Till the panting earth oppressed could scarce
The heated churning bear.

The hyacinths of the field hung low,
The roses hid or fell;
Not slightest wind the fragrance shook,
From leaf or loaded cell.

The strawberry es'd alone to blush
With joy at the sunny flow.

And yielded its crimson pulp to drink,
And redder seem'd to grow.

Clondegather'd now, a sheet of mist
Withheld the burning shower;

And o'er the furnace ground there fell
A shado of evening hour.

The chickweed reported tempest nigh.
Veiling its snowy form;

And shut the amber tulip's cup,
Prophetic of the storm.

The seach'd herbs folded up their leaves,
Fanless barometers,

Now o'er the fields of earth,
No blade nor blossom stirs.

Bro' the green breathless groves of wood,
Voices of fear were heard:

The hoding chirp and the whistic shill,
Th' alarm shriek of the bird.

Their flapping wings wal'd the grove,
In trembling speed to hide;

Retreat in the close knit boughs to find,
Till the tempest should subside.

Now broke tho' the garden whistling wind
That shook the flowering bough;

Bough tho' the loaded trees they passed,
And scattered the weight below,

And dash'd the heavy rain-drops down,
To crystal stone congealed;

Crushing the fruit and the silky grain,
Felling the waving field.

The thunder and wind and hail alone,
And the crash of the rift'd tree

Were heard as the lightning's fearful streaks
Flash'd bright on the upper sea.

But at last athwart the frowning East,
The rain-drop threw the bow:

A sig of the war's hid caos'd:
God watch'd the world below.

Awhile the tempest blew abroad,
Then all again was still;

The solar beams from the clouds burst out,
The air and earth to fill.

So God when thy smile from our hearts is passed,
Not long be the gift withheld;

But beat it g'orous tho' the cloud,
When passion's storm is quelled.

August, 1863. HATTIE KEITH.

PRAYER.—Prayer was not invented; it was born with the first sigh, the first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart, or rather man was born to pray; to glorify God, or to implore him was his only mission here below; all else perishes before him or with him; but the cry of glory, of admiration, or of love, which he raises towards the Creator, does not perish on his passing from earth; it re-ascends, it resounds from age to age, in the ear of the Almighty, like the reflection of his own magnificence. It is the only thing in man which is wholly divine, and which he can exhal's with joy and pride; it is homage to him to whom homage alone is due—the infinite Being.

INDUSTRY.—Man must have an occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing. The world does not contain a briar or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could be with the most spontaneous and unbounded profusion. The body and mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar; no wealth can purchase them, no insolence can touch them. They only flow from the exertions which they repay.

A German poet, in describing the passers on a promenade, says that on the Amalienstrasse, from morn till dewy eve, in all weathers, rain or shine, summer or winter, Umbrellas pass of every shade of green, And now and then a crimson one is seen—Like an umbrella ripened.

SEEING FIT.—"I'll go, if I see fit!" was the exclamation of Mrs. Tweezers, as her husband demurred against her attending a ball; "I'll go if I see fit!" "Very well, then, you'll see fit if you go!" was the short and ready answer.

A HINT.—Young gentlemen who would prosper in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for ladies to take ardent spirits.

How FOOLISH.—To put out tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard.

The Administration Throws Off the Mask.—The Army to be Employed to Subdue the Free States.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 23th.]

NEW YORK, August 24.

There are not less than thirty thousand troops at this moment in and about New York City, exclusive of militia. By some accounts there are forty and even fifty thousand—enough at all events for any work that may be in hand. What that work is, or whether there really is any need of so great a number, are questions to which the best informed circles it is not easy to get an answer. The Government is in possession of some information, that is clear; but what? From the magnitude of its preparations, it can scarcely expect less than a revolution, with Seymour at its head, and his "friends" to support him in hitherto unexampled numbers. But it is useless to speculate, for the simple truth is that few, and I have good reasons to think, no one outside of military headquarters, knows the meaning of precautions so extensive.

One practical advantage will result from the presence of the troops, aside from the savage dislike and dismay with which they are contemplated by the insurrectionary elements. The conscripts will be incorporated with these regiments and return with them to Virginia and elsewhere; all difficulties about the draft depots and transportation being thus avoided. Officers of some of the regiments say they are to remain at least a month; until the draft is well over and the drafted men well out of the city. It is noticeable that all, or nearly all, the troops are from the West and from New England; none from New York. They fill all the small squares and parks in the city. The soldiers evidently like the change and the city. They would like it still better if the mob would oblige them with an opportunity for active service. But rascality, in the presence of thirty thousand bayonets, contents itself with glaring sulkily on the men who carry them, and growling, not inaudibly, at a safe distance.

Meanwhile, our streets are filled with honest, cheery faces, bronzed and manly, and all good citizens rejoice in the existence of undeclared martial law. Especially the negroes who have awaited, with unutterable anxieties, the resumption of the right to remain at work in the city. I saw a letter written the week after the mob, to the editor of a leading journal, in which the writer exultingly declared that the mob had achieved a substantial victory; that the Irish had possession of the labor of the city, and that the blacks were driven every where from employment. There was some ground then for the boast; there is very little now, and will be less than none six months hence. Negro labor will be sought for more than before. The negroes by their patient fortitude, lifted themselves above the prejudices which existed too commonly against them, and such prejudices are much less general than before. There are many cases of hardship, of exclusion from places held before the mob, and of fear among employers; but the reaction is rapid, its effects are already visible in many quarters, and destined to be still more marked.

The members of the M. E. Church in Missouri, do not seem willing to admit the truth of the reports of disorganization and dissolution of that body which have been so freely circulated. The following, from the Canton Press, a conservative paper, will serve to show their spirit and what they claim to be doing:

"It may surprise and mortify the enemies of the M. E. Church South, in Missouri, to be reminded that from all quarters we hear tidings of continued prosperity, and though one pretty official has announced that the Church has no existence, it is to-day enjoying a degree of prosperity and exercising an influence for good unsurpassed by any Church in the State. Even in the western part of the State, where preachers have encountered the greatest difficulties, we are pleased to learn that the good work is still progressing, the ark of God moves onward. Rev. M. R. Jones, P. E. of the Plattsburg District, under date of July 23, writes as follows:

"Glad to hear from you, my brother, and that you are laboring to correct erroneous impressions in regard to the disorganization of our church. Let me assure you that every preacher in my district is on his work, and, as a general thing, they are doing well under the circumstances. We have had some very good revivals during the present conference year."—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

COMPRESSED AIR AS A MOTOR.—In Birmingham, England, a general plan has been adopted to convey compressed air as a motive power for driving machinery in cities, in the same manner as gas is supplied for general illuminating purposes, instead of being made in small retorts at each public building, manufactory, &c. In carrying out this idea, it is proposed to concentrate all the waste steam power in Birmingham, and employ it in compressing air, which is to be conveyed in pipes to drive machinery in the different works. It is also stated that a company has been formed in Liverpool, for employing compressed air in this manner for hoisting purposes, to be used in no less than three hundred warehouses.

"Pap," observed a young urchin of tender years to his fond parent, "does the Lord know everything?"

"Yes, my son," replied the hopeful sire, "but why do you ask that question?"

"Because our preacher when he prays is so long telling him everything, I thought he wasn't posted."

The parent reflected.

AN ARMY OF POOR MEN.—In all the vast army of 300,000 which Mr. Lincoln has ordered to be conscripted, there will not be one man able to pay \$300. Not one! Think that over.

PAVING THE WAY.—"Yet why should a negro Congressman be more revolting to the Anglo-Saxon eye or nose than a negro stable boy?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Things in New York—Correspondence of the Gazette.

We copy from the Special Correspondence of the *Gazette* a remarkable letter from the City of New York. As it is by the loyal correspondent of a loyal journal, it may be assumed, so far as it presents the aspects of the Administration and its party in the light in which they are willing to be exhibited. We learn from it that, so far as the State of New York is concerned, the threats of Generals Milroy, Logan and others, have been carried into effect. The army has been brought home to coerce the people. The day when the Copperheads are to be hounded out of their holes and crushed, is at hand; and it will not, in all human probability, be long before a pretence will be found to set the ball in motion.

Of course, there is a plot. The Government, says the correspondent, is in possession of some information; that is clear; but what? From the magnitude of its preparation, it can scarcely expect less than a revolution, with Seymour at its head, and his "friends" to support him in hitherto unexampled numbers. But it is useless to speculate, for the simple truth is that few, and I have good reasons to think, no one outside of military headquarters, knows the meaning of precautions so extensive.

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The above threat is full of significance, and we ask the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania to make a noise of it. The editor of the Times has recently returned from Washington, and we have little doubt speaks knowingly.—*New York paper.*

NO MORE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS.

"There will never be another election of Copperhead Governor. It is to late in the day." * * * New York and New Jersey will travel to the end of this war without crooking in their humiliation!—*Daily New York Times.* August 17.

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In connection with this significant paragraph we may say, a prominent Federal office-holder of this city asserted, a few evenings since, that the Administration did not intend to let a Democratic President be elected for the next eight years.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

DRRAFTING AND VOLUNTEERING.—The Administration press is beginning to find out that there is more reliance to be placed upon volunteers than upon the draft, as will be seen by the following from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"The daily reports of the results of the draft throughout the country produce the general impression that it is a failure; that it will not add materially to the strength of our armies, and that it will cost more than it is worth. This is not absolutely true, but it must be confessed, it is too close an approximation to the truth to be contemplated with satisfaction. Evidently the Government will not get one-fourth the number turned over must be made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners, and the amount of such produce to be promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which inhabitants are required to remove within reach of some military station, after the 9th of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and a report of the amount so turned over must be made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners, and the amount of such produce to be promptly obeyed.

III. No prisoners will be liberated on parole, but will be conducted under guard to the authorities appointed to receive them.

IV. It must also be distinctly understood that this war is conducted for national objects, and that any desire which may exist on the part of soldiers to avenge their private wrongs must yield to a proper observation of the well established usages of civilized warfare.

V. Prisoners of war, particularly the wounded, will be treated with every consideration consistent with their safe keeping, and any ill-treatment or insults offered to them will be severely punished.

VI. Whenever regimental evening dress parades are held, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to see that the Chaplain, or some other person, in his absence, holds some short religious service, such as the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, with appropriate prayer, for the protection and assistance of Divine Providence.

WHY IS THE DRAFT NECESSARY?—In the winter of 1862, Mr. Fessenden, Republican Senator from Maine, in a speech in the Senate, said:

"In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month, not called into the field absolutely, for the reason that the Government has no occasion to use them, and yet no one is taken to bind these men, if they are not wanted? We have 250,000 more than we ever intended to have. It is an extravagance of the most wanton kind. I offered a proposition to stop all enlistments, counting in the substitutes. Making due allowance for the States exempted from the draft, and the whole number actually drawn will not be over three hundred thousand. One fourth of this number will be seventy-five thousand. But many of the conscripts, as well as substitutes, will make their escape, and the War Department would undoubtedly jump at the chance to exchange the whole lot for fifty thousand, or even forty thousand volunteers. If the President could have foreseen how badly the draft would have been managed, we believe he would have decided to rely upon volunteers to fill up the armies; and as things have turned out he could have done so with safety. The money and effort expended on the conscription would have secured fifty thousand volunteers, there is every reason to believe. And it would have been a glorious thing to record on the pages of history that the great rebellion was put down entirely by the spontaneous and unforced patriotism of the people."

THE NEGRO ABOVE THE UNION.—Mr. Wilkinson, a member of the Senate of the United States from Minnesota, recently addressed the Republican State Convention at St. Paul

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From the N. York Daily News (Copperhead).-Kentucky Election—Counterfeit Democrats—Frauds at the Polls—Disloyal Votes—How the Democrats Suffer, &c. GREEN RIVER, Ky., August 11, 1863. To the Editor of the New York News:

As yours is the only out and out democratic paper now published in the North, I must ask of you the favor of making known to the Northern Democracy the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his soldiers and friends towards Kentucky for the last eighteen months.

My purpose is two-fold: first, to caution the democracy, if possible, to avoid Kentucky's fate; and, second, to admonish them against the wiles and tricks of Kentucky federalists, who, under the pretense of opposition to Lincoln's policy, and the assumed name of Union democracy, have rendered any more aid than they have had from any other quarter. These same counterfeit democrats, but real "greenback" federalists, will long seek to affiliate with the Northern democracy, and thus secure place and power. So you may look out.

The constitution of Kentucky declares "that the people have the right to change, alter, reform or abolish their form of government, as they may think fit." It also declares that "at all times the military shall be subordinate to the civil authorities." Furthermore, it distinctly says "that all elections shall be free."

This constitution was the work of the most distinguished men of our State. Among them was the Hon. Chas. A. Wickliffe, late democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. James Guthrie, who was a candidate for President in 1860, or rather for the nomination at Charleston. Mr. Guthrie was the President of the Convention which formed our constitution, and thousands to this day remember how boldly, in 1850, he proclaimed it to be the fundamental, the supreme, law of Kentucky.

Well, in 1862 the federal government took possession of this State. Gen. Boyle, an intense federalist, who in years past had signalized himself in Danville at the polls as an opponent, zealous and bitter, of democracy and democracy, was appointed to the command of the State. He was, in effect, made Military Governor, as was Andrew Johnson in Tennessee, and Butler in Louisiana.

In August, 1862, an election was to come off in the State for judicial and ministerial officers. The democracy had a majority of judges, clerks, sheriffs and other subordinate officers in the State. This had to be changed, and the Military Governor was the man to do it.

Prior to the day of the election he issued orders from headquarters to his subordinates throughout the State that no man disloyal to his government should be allowed to run for office, and forbidding the names of such to be entered on the poll-books. But who was to judge as to the disloyalty of candidates? This, as was formally announced by the Louisville Journal, the official organ and printer of the federal government, was to be determined by Gen. Boyle, the Military Governor. He was, in effect, to select the judicial and ministerial officers of the State; for, without his assent or against his will, no man could be elected to any of these offices.

This policy startled, nay shocked, the moral sense of the people, who turned to their constitution and there found the provisions referred to. But what could they do against federal hayotes? August came on, and the federal appointees to State offices—for they could be called nothing else—went into office. They were not elected, because no one, except with Gen. Boyle's consent, was allowed to run against them, and because the elections were not, as the constitution declares they shall be, free. How any honest freeman who awoke to support the State and federal constitution can hold office in virtue of such an election it is hard to understand. And yet the offices were filled. I will not detail you with respecting the arrests of voters, candidates and citizens who complained of this transaction. It is a part of the history of the times and the State, and will be preserved. Thus did this fit agent of federalism secure for Mr. Lincoln the judicial and ministerial offices of the State.

—A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times states that much excitement exists in the Navy Department on account of the fact, positively asserted, that there are no less than thirteen powerful iron-clad steamers now building for the rebels in different ports of England and Scotland, and that six others are already crossing the Atlantic for the relief of Charleston. The writer urges the administration to declare war against Great Britain for this violation of international law.

—A telegram reports that Jeff Davis has ordered out 500,000 able bodied negroes as soldiers for the rebel service, with a promise of freedom and 500 acres of land to each at the end of the war. The statement is probably untrue, or at all events greatly exaggerated.

The twilight steals over the earth like a mournful thought over the soul. And in our sorrowful moods, as amid the shadows of the evening, we see stars in heaven that were before invisible.

—It is reported by passengers by the Argo, that the 300 pounder Parrott rifled gun, recently sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter, was lost overboard while being landed on Morris Island and all efforts to raise it had proved unsuccessful.

—The military railroad to Danville, Ky., is progressing rapidly. Between four and five thousand slaves are at work.—Paris Citizen.

—The Government can afford to pay \$300 apiece for the freedom of the negro in the District of Columbia but a white man must pay \$300 himself to be free of conscription.

—The stock of cotton sold by the Confederate Government to speculators is said to be 500,000 bales.

—At a sale of the property of Wm. R. Duncan, in Clarke county, Ky., on Wednesday of last week, 250 acres of land brought \$99 25 per acre. The negroes all sold at fair prices—two men brought \$900 each.

—The United States Express Company's safe was robbed in St. Louis last Monday night of sixty thousand dollars.—No clue to the thief or thieves has been found out.

—General Hooker is expected to re-serve on the first of September, either in a separate command or a commander of a corps in the Army of the Potowmack.

—A despatch from Columbia pronounces the story about Price's resignation is untrue. He was on the White River, in Arkansas, in command of his division.

and, in God's name, that is enough. This has consummated, has finished, the work in Kentucky.

And yet (will you believe it?) the men who rejoice over this disgraceful transaction—who instigated it, who boast of it—claim to be democrats, and command themselves to the Northern democracy as co-workers against federal tyranny!

And what fact do you suppose they rely on to establish their right to be called democrats? Why, that James Guthrie—the president of the convention that formed the State constitution, which they have disengaged—their Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Pierce, and the favorite of Kentucky democracy for the Presidency in 1860, was a member of the State Executive Committee upon the "men and money" ticket, and, with George D. Prentiss, Bramlette & Co., co-operated in the work they have done; or, if he did not actually cooperate, at least, by his name, sanctioned it!

Will such an endorsement and such transactions give currency to this modern "horned, wooden nutmeg" democracy among the true men of the North? Can Prentiss, with his corps of Know-Nothings and federal tricketers be admitted into the democratic camp upon such a pass?

TECUMSEH.

A Point of Danger.

Jeff. Davis and his Generals are as perfectly informed as we are, of the presence of a considerable part of the Army of the Potowmack in New York City to enforce the draft, and that consequently an advance upon Richmond need not be apprehended for some weeks. They have also heard of the presence of Admiral Farragut in New York, and infer from the circumstance that there is no immediate danger of an attack upon Mobile. They know the situation at Charleston well, and are not mistaken in the opinion that the advance upon that city must be slow, by process of engineering, digging and heavy cannoneering. They do not need large bodies of troops to make the defense, negro laborers, engineer officers, and gunners, being all that are required.—Gen. Grant's army, as is well known, is for the most part, resting from its labors, in undisputed possession of an enormous territory. The real aggressive movement of the Federal forces is upon the rebel center, that is to say, East Tennessee; and it is extremely unlikely that the rebels are deficient in information as to the strength and intention of Gen. Rosecrans and Burnside.—

The important question is, whether they will improve the opportunity by concentrating upon their center. There are reports that General Joe Johnson has joined his forces to those recently under Bragg, and has thus gathered a force almost

if not quite equal numerically to that in the hands of General Rosecrans, having in addition the immense advantages of the occupation of mountain passes, and that are to be found in pursuing a defensive system of warfare.

At the order to fire, thirty-six muskets were discharged, and instantaneous death was announced by the surgeons in attendance as the result. The spectacle was an unusual one. The Protestant, the Hebrew and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for the departed souls. The names, ages, residences, &c., of the deceased are as follows:—George Kuhn, Hanoverian, 22 years old, (Pennsylvania) unmarried; John Felane, Italian, 26 years old, (Pennsylvania) wife and family; Charles Walter, Prussian, 28 years old, wife and child; Geo. Reinozo, Italian, 24 years old, wife and child; Emil Lai, Prussian, 30, years old, wife.

The execution of the substitute deserters, sentenced to the penalty of death in general orders No. 84, took place to-day. More

than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of military law, and it is estimated

that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground was well selected, and every arrangement so complete that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of the proceeding.

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THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, SEP. 3.

Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only *One Dollar* per year.

At Camp Morton, Ind., on Thursday, 20th inst., 160 rebel prisoners were sworn into service of the United States by Capt. Miller, Superintendent of Recruiting, at Indianapolis, and received their bounty from Capt. Jordan of the 9th regular infantry.

The rebel Government Court of Inquiry to investigate the capitulation of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, convened at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 15th inst.

There are 1,966 prisoners confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. All of Morgan's men but two have been sent to Camp Douglass.

It is understood among Gen. Scott's personal friends in Washington, that he is now engaged at West Point completing memoirs of his life and times.

Capt. Casey, United States Engineers, has surveyed the Harbor of Belfast, Maine, for the purpose of locating batteries. Work is to be commenced immediately. They will be earthworks, mounting rifle cannon.

The scarcity of labor created by the absence of men in the army, has brought out hundreds of women to work in wheat and corn-fields all over Indiana. The *Lafayette Courier* says it noticed the other day a party of women, two miles from any house, cutting hay on a prairie. They were working with mowing machine, and had cut at least twenty acres.

A few days ago a terrible gale storm swept through Crawford, Grant and Lafayette counties, Wisconsin, and much damage was done. The damage cannot be less than \$20,000 through Grant county.

The Washington papers deny the statement that Meade is re-enforced by one thousand conscripts daily. The re-enforcements are on the contrary, said to be very few, while Lee's are numerous.

The Richmond (Ind.) *Telegram* says that the hog cholera has lately made its appearance in different parts of Wayne county, and seem to have broken out in several places at once.

Mr. Daniel Ballenger, formerly from Maysville, but more recently a pilot on the steamboat City of Madison, was blown up on that boat at Vicksburg a few days ago. He died on his way up to St. Louis and was buried in that city on Wednesday the 26th inst.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois, nominated, on Friday, 21st inst., Stephen A. Miller, for Governor, and C. D. Sherwood, for Lieut. Governor.

The Richmond Examiner denies Parsons Brownlow's report, that ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is a prisoner of the Confederate Government.

Claims to the amount of \$18,000 have been filed against the city of Troy, for damages done by the mob.

The abolitionists of Millersburg, Ohio, had a justification and bonfires when they heard of the death of Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Quartermaster Gen. Meigs says that the Government has lost nine thousand horses in the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns.

The commutation money paid by drafted men will amount, it is supposed, to some forty or fifty millions of dollars throughout the country.

It is suggested that President Lincoln has been saving up his salary for a year past to go into the rail-splitting business in 1865.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that Jeff. Davis has decided, after a conference with the Cabinet, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and 500 acres of land at the end of the war.

Goddard House Hops.
There will be Hops given at the GODDARD HOUSE on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. Prof. AMMON'S Band has been engaged for the occasion.

REBEL RAID AT FLEMINGSBURG.—It was reported in this City yesterday, that early in the morning of that day a force of some 60 rebels entered Flemingsburg and robbed the bank, seized goods of the merchants and horses belonging to persons of the town and county. We have heard nothing more specific or authentic than as above stated.

IMPRESSION OF HORSES.—On yesterday and the day preceding, the Federal military in this neighborhood, impressed sundry horses, said to have been done for special service. Some of the horses impressed the first day, we are informed, were returned. In one case, we understand, where a citizen's horse was demanded, he compromised with the soldier by paying him five dollars to abstain taking the animal.

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst., a large sloop-of-war, of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamer, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed in to Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel that has run this blockade within six weeks.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our friend R. ALBERT, and to his stock of China, Glass and Queensware, and beautiful Fancy Goods,—rare and fascinating specimens of which can be seen in the windows of his new and handsome store, challenging the admiration of the passer-by, and affording a rare chance for the gratification of the taste of those disposed to purchase such articles for themselves, or souvenirs for their friends. His store and stock of useful and ornamental articles remind us of the workshop of the fairies, and we commend them especially to the ladies. Mr. Albert deserves, and we trust will receive a large share of the public patronage.

The stock of cotton in the South, as estimated by planters and others, is near about 2,500,000 bales.

A private dispatch, dated Hong Kong, July 6, says a war against Japan by England and France, is almost certain.

Judge Advocate Holt decides, that man abroad or at sea, who may be drafted, is not to be considered a deserter, in the spirit of the law, until he is notified of the fact that he has been drafted.

There are three fathers in Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, who have fourteen sons in the Union army.

Fred. Douglass has ceased the publication of his paper, and, in his valedictory, declares that he is going South to aid in the raising of negro troops.

There is a considerable amount of cotton being carried into Memphis by wagons.

Wendall Phillips has paid his commutation fee of \$300—so say the Boston papers—as has also Edward Everett for his two sons, who were also drafted. These gentlemen are all patriots.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

Telegraphic Correspondent Daily Commercial, The Inauguration of Gov. Bramlette—The Programme of To-morrow—Outline of the Inaugural Address.

FRANKFORT, August 31, 1863.

The inauguration commences to-morrow; it promises to be very interesting. An immense crowd will be present, including many of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Kentucky. A special train will arrive from Lexington at an early hour. Several hundred persons are expected on the train from Louisville.

At 9 o'clock the newly elected Governor will be escorted to the State House Square by the civil and military authorities. He will be addressed by the citizens by Attorney General J. M. Harlan. The retiring Governor will then make an address, at the conclusion of which he will introduce Governor Bramlette, who will deliver his inaugural.

The inaugural is a conservative document. It takes grounds against what Mr. Bramlette terms the madness of a certain class of people, who seek to force on the people of the seceded States, terms of submission that would deprive them of their rights under the Constitution of the United States. He says neither reconstruction nor restoration of the Government are necessary, and Kentucky asks only for the preservation of the Union. If the rebellion had been successful, reconstruction would be necessary, but inasmuch as it is a failure, the preservation of the Union is the only task assigned to us.

He denies the right of any State to be re-admitted through the form of a State Convention. There having been no successful disruption of the Government, no readmission is necessary. The insubordination of the Southern States caused the Government to substitute military for civil law. When these states lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, civil law will again be resumed. The Government should see to it that their allegiance is put into the hands of loyal men.

In, during their terms of insubordination, any violation of State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States has been committed, the matter must be tested in the courts of the land, after such States have laid down their arms.

Mr. Bramlette is opposed to the arming of negroes, not because he doubts the authority of the Government to make use of any means to carry on the war successfully; or because of sympathy for the rebels, but because such a measure is calculated to humiliates the pride of loyal white men, and to produce insubordination among the slaves of loyal men. He asks, what will become of all these negroes at the close of the war? They will not be permitted to remain in the South among the people against whom they have been fighting and must therefore swarm in the Northern and border States.

Within the close of the address something is said against a party which seeks popular favor on the ground of its pretended love for liberty of speech and press and constitutional rights. Without mentioning names, he deals bard blows at the Vallandighamers of the North.

The official election returns give the entire vote for Bramlette 67,586; for Wickliffe, 17,344. The vote of the counties of Clinton, Harlan, Johnson, Letcher, Pike and Perry are thrown out, because the official returns were not made to-day. They are border mountain counties, with no mail communication at present. The vote in Harlan County was 320 for Bramlette and 43 for Wickliffe. Perry County gave Bramlette 103, Wickliffe 6.

A beautiful thought is suggested in the Koran: Angels, in the grave will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but what good deeds thou hast done while in the world, to entitle thee to a seat among the blest.

DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DISEASE.

CARLISLE, WARREN COUNTY, O., March 8, 1858.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity permit me to say that I have found your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. I have suffered from the above-mentioned diseases for five years and have tried a great many physicians, but all to no purpose. I was advised by a friend to try your Blood Purifier and Pills and did so. I was living in Cincinnati at the time, and I went to your office and purchased one bottle of the Purifier and one box of Pills to commence with, and this day I found your valuable medicines, for I am enjoying good health at present, and feel confident that the cure is permanent. Let others buy and take what they please, as for me, give me the Blood Purifier and Pills for all chronic diseases which arise from impure blood or derangement of the digestive organs. I take no other medicines, and have not for the last eighteen months. Most truly, T. V. DUNN. See advertisement.

FAIR FOR 1863.

The annual exhibition of the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the grounds near this place, on Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. The list of premiums and awarding committee will be the same as adopted for 1862. Any person wanting a programme can get it at this (BULLETIN) office. H. H. COX, Sec'y.

August 18th, 1860.

FAIR FOR 1863.

The next annual exhibition of the UNION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION of Mason and Breckin County will be held on the grounds near Germantown, Ky., on Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25. The premiums and awarding committee are the same as adopted for 1862. Programmes can be procured of the Secretary of the Association. HENRY SMOOT, President.

EXPERIENCED MALE TEACHER

Wishes to obtain a situation. Address, LOCK BOX 9, Maysville, Ky.

NEW CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE HOUSE!!

R. ALBERT, Second Street,

One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH GLASS & QUEENSWARE, AND FANCY GOODS IN great variety,

As Vases, Toilet Sets in China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass, Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, etc. Also, Tea Sets in French and English China, plain and gilt, Plated and Britannia Casters, and Plated Table Ware of all descriptions.

Also, a large and fine assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS of all sizes and styles, Burners, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks; the very best of pure Coal Oil, Cans, etc. All of which will be sold to call early and secure that. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRANK CO. OF THE INQUIRER.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF ALL KINDS, VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBER.

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The many years

We know not the author of the following; but it is a most striking evidence of the author's earnest, honest patriotism and piety.

A Prayer for Peace.

Peace! Peace! God of our fathers, grant us Peace! Unto us every of anguish and despair! Give ear and pity! From the lonely homes, Where widowed beggary and orphaned we Fill their poor urns with tears; from trampled plains, Where the bright harvest Thou hast sent us, rots; The blood of them who should have garnered it Calling to Thee—from fields of carnage, where The foul-beated vultures, sated, flap their wings O'er crowded corpses; but yesterday Bore hearts of brothers, beating high with love And seeming to hope and pride all blessed now; Father of Mercies! not alone from these Our prayer and wail are lifted. Not alone Upon the battle's seared and desolate track, Nor with the sword and flame, is it, O God, That Thou hast smitten us. Around our hearths, And in the crowded streets and busy mart, Where echo whispers the far-off strife That shuns our loved ones;—in the solemn halls Of safe and quiet counsel—holy, beneath The temple-roofs that we have reared to Thee, And mid their rising incense,—God of Peace! The curse of war is on us. Grief and hate Hungering for gold and blood: Ambition bred Of passionate vanity and sordid lusts, Mad with the base desire of tyrannous sway Over men's souls and thoughts; have set their price.

On human hecatombs, and sell, and buy Theirs and brothers for the shambles. Priests, With white anointed, supplicating hands, From Sabbath unto Sabbath clasped to These, Bounding in their tingling pulses, to fling down Thy censers and thy cross, to clutch the throats Of kinmen by whose cradles they were born; Or grasp the brand of Herod, and go forth Till Rachel had no children left to say: The very name of Jesus, with upon Thy shrines, beneath the spotless, outstretched wings.

Of Thine Almighty Dove, is wrapt and hid With bloody battle-flags, and from the spires That rise above them, angry banners frown The skies to which they point, amid the clang Of rolling war-songs tuned to mock Thy praise.

All things once prized and honored are forgot. The freedom that we worshipped, next to Thee; The manhood that was Freedom's spear and shield;

The proud, true heart; the brave, outspoken word, Which might be stifled, but could never wear The guise, whatever the profit of a lie; All these are gone, and in their stead, have come The vices of the miser and the slave,— Scoring no shame that bringeth gold or power, Knowing no love, or faith, or reverence, Or sympathy, or tie, or aim, or hope, Save as begin in self, and end there. With vipers like to these, O blessed God! Scourge us no longer! Send us down, once more Some shining seraph in Thy glory clad, To wake the midnight of our sorrowing With tidings of Good Will and Peace to men; And if the star that through the darkness led Earth's wisdom then, guide not our folly now, Oh, be the lightning Thine Evangelist, With all its fiery, forged tongues, to speak The unanswerable message of Thy will.

Peace! Peace! God of our fathers, grant us Peace!

Peace in our hearts and at Thine altars; Peace On the red waters and their blighted shores; Peace for the leaguered cities, and the hosts That watch and bleed, around them and within; Peace for the homeless and the fatherless; Peace for the captive on the weary way; And the mad crowds whoe'er his helpless. For them that suffer, them that do the wrong; Sinking and sinned against—O God! for all— For a distracted, torn, and bleeding land— Speed the glad tidings! Give us, give us Peace.

Profligacy in Washington. The correspondent of the Boston Traveller thus discourses of matters and things in Washington:

It is useless to deny that the war has, in a measure, polluted the taste of the people, bringing, as it has unmistakably, a train of evils to the doors of Washington previously but little known, until it is sad to behold the utter degeneracy of the people, particularly the middle classes, to-day. The stranger can not fail to observe the large number of jabbering foreign rowdies who congregate at the corners of the different streets. Many of these fellows are exiled vagabonds, who are here on the lookout out for the first dishonest Government official who has something to sell. It makes no difference whether the property be confiscated furniture, captured horses, or quartermaster's or commissary stores, the purchaser has no principles to lose, and why should he be scrupulous in making a bargain.

Then, there are scores of blacklegs and professional gamblers here from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, plying their arts most dexterously to inveigle as many unsuspecting officers and soldiers as possible into their meshes after the Paymaster has been around, and in which I am sorry to say they often succeed in robbing the foolish men of every cent of their hard earnings. Brazen-faced harlots promenade the avenue and dash through the streets in open barouches dressed in the most flashy costume, their faded features covered with chalk and rouge. Half intoxicated rowdies roll through the streets in open carriages, smoking their cigars, and shouting indecent language. In fact, gambling, licentiousness, drunkenness, and every species of evil run riot throughout the city, until now profligacy reigns supreme. I would like to tell you a few facts in relation to the "illegitimate houses" of this dusty place, and of the recherche style in which nothing is served. But enough of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Suspicion is entertained at Washington that the steamer Ruth was burned to prevent the discovery of the fact that the government money supposed to be on board of her had been stolen.

USEFUL TO THE LADIES.—One of the most important of all household duties, is to keep the door knobs, the lamps, the spoons, and plate, and all that sort of thing, in brightly polished order. If instead of water and chalk preparation, ladies will use camphine oil and rotten stone, a far brighter, more durable, and quicker polish can be obtained, than in any other way. Camphine is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of the daguerreotype plates, and nothing has ever been found equal to it.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle says, a firm in Lee has been detected in manufacturing bank-note paper for the rebels.

A Prediction Fulfilled.

Henry Laurens was President of the Continental Congress in 1779. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up, on *habeas corpus*, and released. After his release, he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne. After dinner the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:

"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the *habeas corpus*," was the reply. "Lose the *habeas corpus*?" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so ingrained into their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud, that you have the majority will trample upon it, and so will go your liberty!"—Published *Journal of Henry Laurens*.

It is enough to make the cheek of every American ting with shame, for the Englishman's prediction has been verified. The people have suffered an Administration to disregard the *habeas corpus* and trample upon their liberty.

We yesterday called for a "photographic likeness" of the scourged back of the man flogged by a provost marshal in Pittsburgh, without the color of law, to accompany the picture which the abolitionists got up of the "Louisiana slave's back." Below we have a tougher case for the abolitionists:

The Slave Dealer's Law.—At Wheeling, on the 21st of July, the jailor of Ohio county was held to bail in the sum of two hundred dollars, to answer before the next county court for WHIPPING AND BEATING BUTCHER A FEMALE POLITICAL PRISONER.

The testimony before the Alderman was direct, positive and shocking—and included not only lashing her across the shoulders with a cowhide, but dragging her down stairs by the hair and kicking her on the way to the cell against the incarceration in which she protested and resisted. The facts need no comments. The woman was a "Confederate"—so the report in the Wheeling Register calls her.—The Crisis, Columbus, Ohio, July 29.

The Philadelphia Age says:

"When shall we hear from Horace Greeley on this subject of lashing white men and women? In former days the land resounded with his frantic shrieks when some negro, guilty, no doubt, of crime, happened to be punished."

Will the Royal Leagues get up a photograph of this woman's back? It will well match one they lately exhibited.

Whether "Royal" is a misprint for *loyal* we do not know; but it is the best word for the occasion. If these men could only establish the despotic power for which they are striving, through the pusillanimity or stolidity of the people in the coming elections, we may see, by various instances, faintly fore-shadowed, the sort of royal treatment to which they would subject political opponents.—Boston Courier.

A BRITISH MONUMENT TO STONEWALL JACKSON.—It is understood that the distinguished gentlemen who head the movement for expressing in a suitable form the admiration of this country for the memory of Stonewall Jackson have nearly completed their plan.

A statue in marble, of heroic size, seven feet in height, by Foley, is to be presented to the native State of Jackson, Virginia, to be placed in the Capitol or State House, at Richmond. The statue will rest on a pedestal of granite designed by the same artist, and on one side it is proposed to inscribe that this is a testimony of England's admiration for a truly noble character; on the other side General Lee's order of the day, informing the army of its sad loss. It is estimated that this statue, without the pedestal, will cost £1,000; the pedestal and incidental expenses about £500 more—in all £1,500. This sum is to be raised by subscriptions. The committee which has this matter in hand consists, at present, of the following names: Sir James Ferguson, M. P.; Mr. A. Beresford Hope; Sir Edward Kerrison, M. P.; Mr. Gregory, M. P.; Sir Coutts Lindsay, Lord Campbell, Mr. Lindsay, M. P.; Mr. G. P. Seymour, Mr. J. Spence, and Mr. G. Peacock, M. P.

London Index.

FALSHOOD.—"Any vice," said a parent in our hearing, a few days since, "any vice, at least among the frailties of a milder character, but falsehood. Far better that my child commit an error or a wrong, and confess it, than escape the penalty, however severe, by falsehood and hypocrisy. Let me know the worst, and a remedy may possibly be applied." But keep me in the dark—let me be misled or deceived, and it is impossible to tell at what unprepared hour a crushing blow, an overwhelming exposure may come."

CREDIT.—A wise provision by which consolables get a living.

I am surprised, my dear, that I have never seen you blush." "AH," replied: "Sai, I was born to blush unseen."

Our griefs are no doubt deeply interesting to ourselves; they are great bores to our friends.

A chap down in Connecticut after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as if he must fight, he would rather do so for his country.

The Boston Post says, "A three-cent piece was deliberately put into circulation in this city yesterday, and the perpetrator thereof is still outside the insane asylum."

A son of the Emerald Isle, trying to put out a gas light with his fingers, cried out, "Och murder, the devil a wick's in it."

We are acquainted with a "monster in human form" who says that the only time a woman does not exaggerate is when she is talking of her own age.

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE, CORNER OF 3RD & MARKET STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE IN the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook over the north-east corner of Third & Market Streets.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHOLE-REED & BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in a Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been sold exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash & Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attached to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. cans, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

ICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

BROOMS, A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

NEW MACKEREL, 21 BARRELS NO 1 MACKEREL;

20 Barrels No 2 do.

20 Half barrels No 1 do.

20 " " 2 do.

25 Qu " 1 do.

25 " 2 do.

25 Kits No 1 do.

25 " 2 do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at April 21.

At BEN PHISTER'S.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

25 Bibs Clover and Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-

SPONSELY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SE-

LECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has

been purchased since the recent decline, com-

posed of every thing kept in the ordinary Goods Line.

The Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine our Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES TO-WIT:

Plain Black Silks, all sizes; Fancy Summer Silks; MOZAICQUES; POULINS; CHAILLE; VALENTIAS; Plain & Fancy BEIGES; SILK GRENADINES; ORGANZIES; SWISS LAWNS; JAQUETTE LAWNS;

Linen Cambria Dress Goods;

Porcelain and China; Linen; A large lot of the best Prints; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marseilles Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaquettines; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jaconet & Swiss Floumings; Edgings and Insertings; Valenences and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconet and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace; Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Ladies Mourning Veils; Linen and Cambria Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; Picknett and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gauntlets; Hosier of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parsons; Silk and Cambria Umbrellas.

Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleach Goods; Buttons; Drills; Calicos; Ginghams; Taffetas; all qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds; Plain & Fancy Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentleman to our Stock of

Cents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts; Drawers; Underlinings; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell at cheap if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO., SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

June 4th, 1863.

Sugar Mills,

FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SU-

GAR CANE, for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.

Spring & Summer Goods!

LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTS FURNISHER,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods

in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest price for "CASH."

He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.

April 28, 1863.

LOUIS STINE.

Mix's Patent Ventilator!

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS!!

A NO CHIMNEY BURNER, which gives

a brilliant light, soft and pleasant to the eye.

For sale by G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY,

Market street, Maysville.

POCKET BOOKS!

Of many kinds and styles, for sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

May 28

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

KEPT Constantly on hand and on tap,

For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

Market street.

APRIL 28